

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR  
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 BRADLEY WOOLARD, *et al.*,

13 Defendants.

CASE NO. CR18-0217-JCC

ORDER

14

15 This matter comes before the Court on Defendants Bradley Woolard, Anthony Pelayo,  
16 and Jerome Isham's motion to dismiss all charges because they were not arraigned in-person on  
17 the fourth superseding indictment (Dkt. No. 827). Having thoroughly considered the motion, the  
18 Government's memorandum (Dkt. No. 826), the relevant record, and oral argument, the Court  
19 DENIED the motion by oral ruling. (*See* Dkt. No. 830.) This order sets forth the basis for the  
20 Court's oral ruling.

21 On August 6, 2020, Defendants appeared by videoconference from the Federal Detention  
22 Center for arraignment on the fourth superseding indictment (Dkt. No. 456). (Dkt. Nos. 491, 492,  
23 493.) Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, arraignments could not be conducted in person at  
24 that time without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. *See* W.D. Wash. General Order  
25 Nos. 04-20 (March 30, 2020), 09-20 (June 25, 2020). Defendants declined to consent to being  
26 arraigned by videoconference. (Dkt. Nos. 491, 492, 493.) The Court nevertheless proceeded with

1 the arraignment and informed Defendants that they could be arraigned again in person when it  
2 was safe to schedule in-person proceedings. The Court advised Defendants of the charges and  
3 penalties, and accepted not guilty pleas of behalf of Mr. Woolard and Mr. Pelayo and entered a  
4 not guilty plea on behalf of Mr. Isham.

5       In May 2021, in-person criminal proceedings resumed at the Seattle Courthouse. *See*  
6 W.D. Wash., General Order No. 04-21 (March 19, 2021). Defendants did not attempt to schedule  
7 an in-person arraignment, or otherwise raise the issue before trial. After trial began and the jury  
8 was empaneled, Defendants moved to dismiss all charges against them because they had not  
9 been arraigned in person. (Dkt. No. 827.) They argued that since the jury was now empaneled  
10 and trial was underway, dismissal was the only available remedy.

11       The Court concluded that dismissal was not warranted because Defendants proceeded to  
12 trial as though they “had been duly arraigned” and suffered no prejudice from being arraigned by  
13 videoconference. *See Garland v. State of Washington*, 232 U.S. 642, 646 (1914) (holding that the  
14 defendant waived formal arraignment where the parties proceeded as though defendant “had  
15 been duly arraigned” and “a formal plea of not guilty had been interposed” and defendant did not  
16 object before trial); *Rossi v. United States*, 278 F. 349, 353 (9th Cir. 1922) (denying relief on  
17 appeal where the defendant did not object before trial and the failure to arraign or enter a plea  
18 deprived him of no substantial right); *United States v. Putra*, 85 F.3d 639 (9th Cir. 1996)  
19 (denying relief on appeal because the defendant “failed to ask the court to arraign her in person  
20 prior to the jury’s empanelment” and she suffered no prejudice); *Cornett v. United States*, 7 F.2d  
21 531, 531 (8th Cir. 1925) (holding that the lack of arraignment before trial was not a basis for a  
22 directed verdict where the defendant was “given any privilege and benefit that he would have  
23 had by entering a plea of not guilty before the trial commenced”). The record suggests that  
24 Defendants were aware of the lack of an in-person arraignment on the fourth superseding  
25 indictment for almost a year before trial but made a strategic decision to not attempt to schedule  
26 an in-person arraignment, move to dismiss, or otherwise raise the issue until after a jury was

1 empaneled, apparently hoping that the Court would be forced to dismiss the charges. As defense  
2 counsel acknowledged during oral argument, at an in-person arraignment nothing would have  
3 been done differently than was done at the videoconference proceeding.

The purpose of formal arraignment procedures is to ensure “that [the] defendant know[s] what he is accused of and . . . [is] able [to] adequately . . . defend himself.” *United States v. Romero*, 640 F.2d 1014, 1015 (9th Cir. 1981). Here, Defendants were fully advised of the charges against them. They had been arraigned in person on each earlier indictment, and were advised of the changes in the fourth superseding indictment at the video arraignment. They had the assistance of counsel at each of these stages, and for almost a year after the videoconference arraignment, they filed pretrial motions and other submissions reflecting knowledge of the charges in the fourth superseding indictment and an intent to proceed to trial on the charges. (See, e.g., Dkt No. 513 at n.14; see also Dkt. No. 784 at 1–2 (Mr. Woolard identifying, in his trial brief, the charges against him as those lodged in the fourth superseding indictment).)

14 For the foregoing reasons, dismissal is not warranted. The Court DENIES Defendants'  
15 motion (Dkt. No. 827).

DATED this 2nd day of September 2021.

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**John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**